VIRGINIA JOURNAL, AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR—— VIRG.

(VOL. IV.) THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1787. (No. 196.)

Jonathan Swift and *Company*,

Have juſt imported from London, per the brig Ceres, Capt. Traverſe, via Baltimore, and the ſhip Potomack Planter, Capt. Johns, an aſſortment of

EUROPEAN GOODS,

ſuitable to the ſeaſon; among them are the following, viz.

DUFFILS of all colours and prices,
Double milled drabs,
Wide and narrow coatings,
Low priced broadcloths,
Cardinals of all prices,
A large aſſortment of brown Iriſh linens,
White ditto ditto from 7d. to 3/6 coſt,
Britiſh ſhirtings,
Ditto dowlas,
Yorkſhire ſheetings,
Checks,
Thickſets,
Corduroys,
Velverets,
Pluſhes,
King's cord,
Queen's ditto,
Ditto twilled,
Rodney's ditto ditto,
Drabbets,
Beaver ſatinets,
Jeans,
Fuſtians,
White cotton linings,
Coloured ditto ditto,
Calamancoes,
Tammies,
Drawboys,
Chintzes,
Ell-wide fancy calicoes,
Printed cottons,
Ditto linens,
Glazed ditto,
Elegant copperplate furnitures,
Very common ditto,
Muſlins,
Red ſprigged India ditto,
Muſlinets,
Gloves of all kinds,
Ladies' dreſs hats trimmed,
Royal luſtres,
Denmark ditto,
Silk cords,
Gloſſirets,
Silk crapes,
Miſſionets,
Shawls of all kinds,
Pullicat handkerchiefs,
Worſted veſt patterns,
Ditto hoſe,
Silver watches,
Fowling pieces,
Holſter piſtols,
Gentlemens' elaſtic boots,
Smith's London made ſhoes in trunks from 21s. to 84s. coſt per dozen, viz.
Gentlemens' dreſs dog-ſkin ſhoes,
Neat ditto ditto,
Mens' and womens' common ditto,
Ditto ditto pumps,
Youths' and boys' ditto,
Ladies' Spaniſh leather ditto,
Beſt calamanco ditto,
Common ditto ditto,
Miſſes' ditto ditto,
Ditto Morocco ditto,
Ditto leather ditto,
Childrens' Morocco ditto,
Ditto leather ditto,
Patent blacking cakes,
&c. &c. &c.

Which they will diſpoſe of by wholeſale or retail on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh, bank notes, bills on any part of Europe, tobacco, hemp, flour, wheat, corn or flaxſeed.

They have a few crates of queen's-ware, among which are complete blue and green edged table ſervices.——Alſo 4d. 6d. 10d. and 20d. nails, New-England made ſhoes, Weſt-India rum, port wine, ſpirits of turpentine, Leiper's ſnuff, allſpice, &c.

Alexandria, Oct. 25, 1787.

To be Sold,

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Berkeley, for ready-money, the 14th day of November next,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing between 5 and 600 acres, within 2 miles of Martinſburg, whereon are tolerable good improvements, a good orchard, meadow, and a quantity of cleared land for farming, being the property of Mr. David Wolgamet, to ſatisfy William Herbert and John Potts, jun. Eſquires.——The ſale to be on the premiſes and to begin at 12 o'clock, where attendance will be given by me

JAMES CRANE, D. S. B. C.

October 15, 1787.

To be LET,

THAT commodious and well ſituated HOUSE, on Prince-ſtreet, lately occupied by Meſſrs. WILLIAM LOWRY and CO. as a ſtore. —Poſſeſſion will be given immediately.—For particulars apply to

WILLIAMS, CAREY and CO.

Alexandria, Oct. 25, 1787.

D. & I. M'Pherſon,

Have for ſale for caſh or produce,

WEST-INDIA rum by the hogſhead and barrel,
Bottled porter in caſks of 7½ dozen each,
Muſcovado ſugar in barrels,
Loaf ditto,
Lemons by the box,
Jar raiſins,
Almonds in frails,
Earthen and tin ware in hogſheads,
9-11 and 10-12 window glaſs,
Madera wine in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
A large quantity of writing paper,
Snuff,
Sail duck from No. 1 to No. 7,
Seines,
Sail and ſeine twine,
Coarſe and fine ſalt in ſacks,
Leather,
Gin in caſes,
Herrings, &c. &c.

Alexandria, October 4, 1787.

Joſhua Delacour,

BOOK-BINDER,

INFORMS the public that he has removed to Water-ſtreet, next to the Vendue-Store, nearly oppoſite Col. Hooe's; where he carries on his buſineſs in all its branches. Ladies may be ſupplied with band-boxes, trunks, &c. &c.—Alſo, ladies' paſteboard ſtays and ſtomachers.—He likewiſe paper-rooms in the neateſt manner, and doubts not of giving ſatisfaction to ſuch as pleaſe to employ him.

Alexandria, Sept. 19, 1787.

☞ Old books rebound, and blank books made on the the ſhorteſt notice.—He alſo has paper hangings for ſale.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on Monday night, the 24th ult. from the Potomack Company, the three following Iriſh ſervant men, viz. CORNELIUS COLEMAN, 25 years of age, 5 feet 6½ inches high, ſlim made, ſmooth thin face, black hair, light gray eyes, round ſhouldered, and is a little lame; he has been in the country before, ſays he ſerved his time in Berkeley County, and knows the country well, having ſerved part of his ſervitude in Kentuckey.——JOHN RIELY, 31 years of age, 5 feet 4¼ inches high, well made, a little pock marked, black hair, blue gray eyes, ſimple countenance, has been in the country before, and ſays he ſerved his time in Montgomery County; he has been in the American and Engliſh ſervice for nine or ten years, and probably may produce diſcharges or a paſs as he knows the country well.—The above two had on when they went away, white fearnought jackets, oſnaburg ſhirts and trouſers, country made ſhoes nailed in the heels and holes punched in the vamps. ——PATRICK CARNEY, 25 years of age, 5 feet 4½ inches high, well made, good face, ſlightly pitted with the ſmall-pox, a little freckled, long yelloviſh hair tied behind, gray eyes, is a flax dreſſer by trade, has been in the Engliſh ſervice in America for five or ſix years, and can produce his diſcharge; he is likewiſe a free-maſon and has his credentials with him: He had on when he went away, a gray ſurtout coat with mohair buttons, a gray outſide jacket, oſnaburg ſhirt and trouſers, country made ſhoes nailed in the heels and holes punched in the vamps.—They are ſuſpected to have ſtolen the following clothes, viz. A ſcarlet waiſtcoat, a pair of ſtriped linen trouſers, and a bird-eye velvet waiſtcoat.—Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants and ſecures them ſo that they are got again, ſhall have if taken five miles from home FIVE DOLLARS for each, and if taken at a greater diſtance TEN DOLLARS for each, or the above reward for the whole and reaſonable charges paid if brought home.

RICHARDSON STUART.

Seneca-Falls of Potomack, October 2, 1787.

Genuine STOUGHTON's

BITTERS

May be had at the Printing-Office.

CASH

Given for clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

William H. Powell and *Company*,

Have juſt received from London and elſewhere, a quantity of GOODS ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will diſpoſe of at their ſtore on Fairfax-ſtreet, by wholeſale and retail, for caſh, tobacco, flour, genſang, and good bills on London—The following are a part:

SUPERFINE broadcloths,
Second ditto,
Low priced ditto,
Superfine 7 4 coatings,
Fine ditto,
Yard-wide ditto,
Duffils,
Kendal cottons,
Welſh plains,
Roſe blankets,
Duffil ditto,
Spotted rugs,
Corduroys,
Velverets,
Denims,
Thickſets and beavers,
¼, ⅞ and 4-4 Iriſh linens,
Brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings,
Ditto Iriſh ditto,
German dowlas,
German and Britiſh oſnaburgs,
Superfine cambricks,
Threads,
Wafers,
Sealing-wax,
Writing-paper,
Dutch quills,
10-8 and 12-10 crown glaſs,
White lead ground in oil,
Spaniſh brown ditto,
Boiled linſeed oil in jugs,
Waxed boot legs,
Ben ſoles,
Genuine port wine in bottles,
Beſt London porter,
Freſh hyſon tea,
Bohea ditto,
Loaf ſugar, &c. &c.

Alſo, a few hogſheads of choice Port-au-Prince MOLASSES.

Alexandria, October 18, 1787.

Jeſſe Taylor,

Hath juſt imported in the Deſpatch, Capt. Seeds, from Dublin, and the William, Capt. Borradaile, from Liverpool, the following GOODS, viz.

IRISH yard-wide and 7-8 linens, white and brown ſheetings, printed linens and calicoes, cotton velvets and thickſets, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, which with his goods now on hand make a general aſſortment of MERCHANDISE, which he will ſell on the very loweſt terms, for caſh, tobacco, wheat, flour or genſang.

Alexandria, October 11, 1787.

☞ As theſe linens were purchaſed with caſh in the Dublin market, it is preſumed they came lower than thoſe purchaſed on credit.

Jacob Kuhn,

Has for ſale, at his ſtore oppoſite the lower Warehouſe, by wholeſale and retail,

A large and general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

WEST-INDIA PRODUCE, and GROCERIES.

Caſh, tobacco, flour, wheat, corn, oats, beans, peas, bacon, cheeſe, butter, hops, flax-ſeed, hemp, linſeed oil, ſhoe-thread, tallow, bees-wax, genſang, bear, beaver, otter, racoon, mink, and muſkrat ſkins, &c. &c. will be received in payment.

Frederickſburg, Sept. 28, 1787.

DOCTOR FOULKE's LECTURES on ANATOMY, SURGERY, DISSECTION and MIDWIFERY, will commence on the firſt Monday in November next.—— As Anatomical knowledge is of great importance in a medical education, peculiar pains and care will be taken to familiariſe the pupil with the ſtructure, uſes and diſeaſes of every part of the human body. —The demonſtrations will not be confined to the freſh ſubject only, but will be aſſiſted by ſhewing a variety of injected and prepared parts.——Five lectures will be given on the formation, diſeaſes and operations of the teeth, in order to enable country practitioners to become uſeful and expert dentiſts.—Machines well adapted to the purpoſe will be uſed in the practical part of the obſteteric courſe.——The price of a ticket to the whole will be three guineas.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1787.

O N D O N, Aug. 16.

VERY ſingular experiment is now making at one of the private dock-yards in the river Thames, in the line of naval architecture. A veſſel is conſtructing for a packet, whoſe whole bottom, the ſtern and head-poſt and keel-ſtern accepted, is wholly of cop- at planking of any kind whatever below edge. The ribs are the ſame as in other ept in reſpect to ſize and thickneſs, being parts of the ſcantling uſual to ſuch veſ- ſame tonnage. Above the wale the the ſame as in other veſſels, but rather of ckneſs. The plates of copper are about an inch in thickneſs, faſtened to each rivets, and ſoldered ſtrongly together in of boiling utenſils. If this eſſay ſhould ſful, as it muſt be particularly advantage- ls which require ſwiftneſs, ſome packets t for government in the ſame manner.— taken from the iron works in Shrop- e a boat has been built in the ſame man- ron plates, which is employed in the n canal, and carries 30 tons weight of

Major General Salter was originally a the guards, and was taken from the e late Duke of Cumberland. His High- him to be made a Serjeant, and ſoon o pleaſed with his voice and manner of word of command, that he gave him a in the ſame regiment. This promotion offence to the other officers, who refuſ- lter their countenance. Thus circum- e waited upon the Royal Duke, and aukwardneſs of his ſituation. "Well, the Duke, meet me to-morrow on the The Duke came down earlier than uſu- ng up to the colour-ſtand, his Highneſs rd Ligonier, and the officers of the regi- were all in converſation together; but is eye round, as if by accident, he no- Salter alone: "What, ſaid his Highneſs fficer done, that he is *drummed* out of cils?"—And going up to him, took him n and walked up and down the parade in the preſence of the different battali- eir officers. Lord Ligonier accoſting at he Duke, entreated his Highneſs's com- inner. "With all my heart ſaid the d remember Salter comes with me."—— hip bowing ſaid, "I hope ſo." After , Salter was well received by all his bre- e blade, and by his merit raiſed himſelf e he held at his death. About fourteen he retired from public ſervice, ſomewhat and certainly ill-treated.

e letter from Bruges, of the 30th inſt. ollowing curious account of clerical mo- —"A canon of this city had for ſome aid out the money, which it was his duty for the relief of the poor and neceſſitous, to their diſtreſs, by ſtripping the mar- early hour of ſuch commodities of prime s were moſt uſeful, and in general, from able price they ſold at, moſt within the he indigent part of the inhabitants.— raffic the ſcandalous prieſt carried on un- for ſeveral weeks; but as he was known at champion for the Imperial cauſe, the nob watched him ſo narrowly, that the myſtery was at laſt brought to light.—— h's intention was manifeſtly to ſtarve the he derived no other advantage from his than hiding under ground thoſe provi- leaving them to remain till they were d unfit for uſe.

in ſuch condition, that the unwelcome nd whole firkins of butter, cheeſe, bread, ed two feet thick with mouldineſs. The e is eaſily foreſeen. Luckily for the Mammon, he had found means to make

Nevertheleſs as this occaſioned a vio- the Magiſtrates interpoſed, 16 of the s were taken up, gallows erected, and nate people condemned to be hanged. nce would certainly have been executed itigation, but upon taking further infor- the ſpot, and obtaining the cleareſt proof gyman's villainy, the judges ordered the be burnt. Half of them were ſoon con- the market-place where they had been d under the very eye of the Emperor's remainder was taken up by the popu- a bonfire made of them before the houſe n. Mean while the judges paraded round n their coaches, each of them having by e or more of the ring-leaders, till all of been provided with a triumphal ſeat, and innocent throughout the whole city.— cloſed in meriment and intoxication; cellars were emptied of their valuable contents, and by the people the houſe be levelled to the ground, and ſalt thrown ins by way of a curſe."

W-HAVEN, October 17.

laſt, the General Aſſembly of the State, in this city; and yeſterday they paſſed a pointing Monday the 12th day of Novem- ot the ſeveral towns to meet, for the pur- huſing Delegates to repreſent them in a vention, to be holden at Hartford, on the day of January next, to take into conſide- doings of the late Federal Convention, at ia, as recommended by Congreſs. The Delegates from the ſeveral towns are to be choſen in the ſame manner that the Repreſentatives to the General Aſſembly are choſen.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.

The Boſton Independent Chronicle, of the 11th inſt. received by yeſterday's mail, has the following articles;——

"IMPORTANT EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

"By letters from France, of the 18th and 24th of Auguſt, received by a veſſel which arrived at Salem on Tueſday laſt, we are acquainted of the manner in which the political affairs of Europe are embroiled.

Extract of a letter from France, Auguſt 18.

"The diſputes in Holland are increaſing, and have a moſt malignant aſpect, and will undoubtedly occaſion a rupture between France and England. Letters from London, of the 10th inſtant, fully confirm it.—The people of Brabant are alſo in a ſtate of high contention with the Emperor, who on his return from Cherſon aſſembled the governors-general and deputies of the provinces, and during his conferences with them his troops were put in motion towards Brabant.—The deputies of the States ſuſpended from their authority by the Emperor, while the inhabitants have abandoned every occupation, and employ themſelves wholly in military exerciſes; even the monks and religious order have changed the gown for the ſword; beſides that, the hereditary States of Hungary are in arms againſt the Emperor; therefore we have nothing to apprehend from that quarter, he being fully occupied with his own affairs.

"England and France are fitting out their fleets, while the King of France is at war with his Parliament, occaſioned by a land-tax, ſtamp-duty, and other alterations in the revenues. The edicts have been publiſhed, and the Parliament of Paris has refuſed to enregiſter them. Repeated remonſtrances were made by the King. The Parliament proteſted, and forbid the edicts being carried into execution. They expected to be individually exiled, but what was more extraordinary, they were baniſhed in a body to Troyes in Champaign. The judges, lawyers and clerks, with their wives and children, were obliged to fly with them. All this has produced a violent commotion in this country. The other Parliaments in the kingdom will, without doubt, experience the ſame oppreſſion. This has thrown Paris into great conſternation."

Another letter of the 24th of Auguſt ſays, "The poſt of this day has brought a confirmation of the above account from Paris, and alſo of a greater tumult in that city. The Court of Aids were required to enregiſter the edicts, and having refuſed are baniſhed to Pontiſe. The Count d'Artois, the King's brother, appeared with the guards and the corps of gendarmie, but were defeated and repulſed. The Queen appeared at the opera, with Madame d'Artois after it was begun; and it being uſual to begin again on her appearance, the people clamoured and forbid it; ſhe was obliged to retire, and was followed and inſulted by the mob to her palace. The people are all in confuſion, and the Parliament ſeem determined not to comply with the demand of the King."

A conſiderable number of Roman Catholic families we hear, are about to remove from this city to Carthagena, a province and town in South-America, belonging to the crown of Spain.

Oct. 24. A letter from New-York, dated October 17, 1787, ſays, "Immediately after the death of the Reverend Mr. Muhlenbergh, Rector of the German Lutheran Churches of Philadelphia, was announced to the Lutheran congregation of this city, Chriſt Church was immediately ordered by the Veſtry to be dreſſed in full mourning, and the officers of ſaid church to wear mourning ſix weeks, out of reſpect which is due to that venerable character, who was the firſt founder of their church, as well as all the Lutheran churches on this continent. His whole life was devoted to eſtabliſh peace and harmony—he effectually baniſhed all diſcord among the different congregations he headed—In him they have loſt a father and a friend."

ALEXANDRIA, November 1.

By a Reſolve of Congreſs, October 5, the Honorable John Adams, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States, at the Court of London, is permitted, agreeably to his Requeſt, to return to America any Time after the 24th of February, 1788; and that his Commiſſion, as Miniſter Plenipotentiary to their High Migtineſſes ſhall alſo ceaſe.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, dated Auguſt 8, 1787.

"The following Circumſtance, which recently took Place, will evince the very great Efficacy of Tobacco when uſed as an Emetic:—A Gentleman on his Paſſage from this Iſland to America, in a ſmall Veſſel, on board of which was no Doctor, was ſeized with a violent Bilious Fever—beyond the Reach of medical Aſſiſtance and without apparent Means of alleviating the Diſorder, his only Hope was the Strength of his Conſtitution, until one Day, happening to ſwallow ſome Tobacco-Juice, it cauſed an immediate Evacuation of the Bile, a violent Perſpiration enſued, and the diſagreeable Diſorder quickly left him.—A Knowledge of this Event, we hope, will be of Service to Perſons afflicted in a ſimilar Manner."

The Ship Paca, Capt. Stewart, is arrived at Baltimore in 6 Weeks from Cork, and has brought Engliſh Newſpapers to the 6th of September.

At a meeting of a Number of the Freeholders of Frederick County, in the Town of Wincheſter, on Monday the 22d Day of October, 1787, being the Day appointed for holding the General Muſter of the two Regiments of Militia. The Muſter being over, and the Freeholders having retired to the Court-Houſe, for the Purpoſe of inſtructing Delegates appointed to repreſent this County in the General Aſſembly, relative to the Conſtitution formed by the late Federal Convention, when JOSEPH HOLMES, Gent. was elected in the Chair—and upon mature Deliberation, the following Letter was unanimouſly agreed to:

To JOHN S. WOODCOCK and CHARLES MYNN THRUSTON, Eſquires.

WE the Freeholders of the County of Frederick, by chuſing you our Repreſentatives in the Aſſembly, have evinced our Confidence in your Integrity and Abilities for the general Purpoſes of Legiſlation. It is not a Diminution of that Confidence which at this important Criſis induces us to inſtruct you. We conceive the Voice of the People may give weight to the Vote of the Delegate.

From the Commencement of the Conteſt with Great-Britain till the Concluſion of the War, which has ended ſo glorioufly, we ſaw with Pleaſure the Recommendations of Congreſs ſubmitted to, more implicitly than the Edicts of an abſolute Prince.—During this Period a Confederation was formed, adequate to the Purpoſes of its Conſtitution, while diſintereſted Patriotiſm univerſally prevailed—That this Spirit ſhould long continue unabated was not to be expected—Hiſtory proves the neceſſity of a ſupreme Power and efficacious Laws in every State, and the beſt conſtituted Confederacies ancient and modern have not been able to maintain internal Peace, or exert their natural Force with Effect againſt foreign Enemies, where each Member of the Union retained its Sovereignty; but we need not recur to the Hiſtories of other Nations for proof of theſe Poſitions. Peace was no ſooner reſtored than the Federal Government relaxed.—The wiſeſt and moſt neceſſary Recommendations of Congreſs as well as their moſt ſolemn Compacts have been either totally diſregarded, or partially complied with, hence hath enſued a breach of Faith both with reſpect to foreign Nations and our own Citizens. Hence that Debility of Government which our Enemies regard with Exultation, and our beſt Patriots with anxious Concern. And hence will inevitably enſue, Anarchy, Confuſion and all the direful Conſequences of a Diſſolution of Government, unleſs an effectual Remedy be timely applied.—A noble Effort has been made to reform, and an excellent Plan propoſed for our Acceptance. The Queſtion ought not to be "is this Plan perfect?" but "is it an Improvement on our preſent Syſtem?" Perfection in human Affairs is not to be hoped for. We conceive it is well calculated to ſecure to us our Independence as a Nation, and our civil Rights as Individuals. We conceive that without a more energetic Federal Government we cannot exiſt as a Nation; and that if the preſent Attempt to reform ſhould fail, there is little Proſpect of Succeſs in Future. Such being our Sentiments, Gentlemen, we inſtruct you to vote for holding a Convention as early as poſſible, to whoſe Conſideration the propoſed Conſtitution may be ſubmitted, and that you exert your utmoſt Influence in Oppoſition to thoſe (if any ſuch there are) who may attempt to fruſtrate a Meaſure, on which our Peace, Liberty and Safety, eſſentially depend.

We are reſpectfully, Gentlemen, Yours, &c.

Signed by Order of the Meeting,

JOSEPH HOLMES, Chairman.

MARRIED.] Mr. WILLIAM SUMMERS to Miſs ISABEL ELTON.

Arrivals. Ship Torbay, Boyd, from Rappahannock; Brig Nancy, Finley, Teneriff; Schooner Defiance, Munroe, Sloop Betſy, Jackſon, and Sloop Polly, Bliſs, Rhode-Iſland; Schooner Induſtry, Mayo, Boſton; Sloop Cumberland, Sanford, Demerara.

Sailed. NONE.

On the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

No. II.

WE have ſeen that the late Honorable Convention, in deſignating the nature of the chief executive office of the United States, *have deprived it of all the dangerous appendages of royalty*, and provided for *the frequent expiration of its limited powers*—As our Preſident bears *no reſemblance to a King*, ſo we ſhall ſee the Senate have *no ſimilitude to Nobles.*

Firſt then, not being hereditary, their *collective* knowledge, wiſdom and virtue are not precarious, *for by theſe qualities alone are they to obtain their offices*; and they will have none of the *peculiar* follies and vices of thoſe men, *who poſſeſs power merely becauſe their fathers held it before them*, for they will be educated (under equal advantages and with equal proſpects) among and on a footing with the other ſons of a free people—If we recollect the characters, who have, at various periods, filled the ſeats of Congreſs, we ſhall find this expectation *perfectly reaſonable.* Many *young* men of genius and *many characters of more matured abilities without fortune*, have been honored with that truſt. *Wealth has had but few repreſentatives there, and thoſe have been generally poſſeſſed of reſpectable perſonal qualifications.* There have alſo been many inſtances of perſons, not eminently endowed with mental qualities, who have been ſent thither *from a reliance on their virtues, public and private*—As the Senators *are ſtill to be elected by the Legiſlatures of the States*, there can be no doubt of *equal ſafety and propriety* in their future appointment, eſpecially as no further pecuniary qualification is required by the Conſtitution.

They can hold *no other office* civil or military under the United States, nor can they join *in making proviſions for themſelves*, either by creating new places or increaſing the emoluments of old ones. As their ſons are not to ſucceed them, they will not be induced to aim at an increaſe or perpetuity of their powers, at the expence of the liberties of the people

...ſmaller ſhare of the judicial power than the upper houſe in Britain, for they are not, as there, the higheſt court in civil affairs. Impeachments *alone* are the cauſes cognizable before them, and in what other place could matters of that nature be ſo properly and ſafely determined? The judges of the federal courts will owe their appointments to the President and Senate, therefore may not feel ſo perfectly free *from favor, affection and influence*, as the upper houſe, who receive their power from the people, through their State repreſentatives, and are immediately reſponſible to thoſe aſſemblies, and finally to the nation at large—Thus we ſee when a daring or dangerous offender is brought to the bar of public juſtice, the people *who alone can impeach him by their immediate repreſentatives*, will cauſe him to be tried, *not by judges appointed in the heat of the occaſion*, but by two-thirds of a *ſelect body, choſen a long time before, for various purpoſes by the collected wiſdom of their State Legiſlatures.* From a pretence or affection of extraordinary purity and excellence of character, *their word of honor* is the ſanction, under which theſe high courts in other countries, have given their ſentence—but with us, like the other judges of the union, like the reſt of the people *of which they are never to forget they are a part* it is required, that they be on oath.

No ambitious, undeſerving or unexperienced *youth* can acquire a ſeat in this houſe by means of the moſt enormous wealth or moſt powerful connections. *till thirty years have ripened his abilities and fully diſcovered his merits to his country*—a more rational ground of preference ſurely than mere property.

The Senate though more independent of the people as to *the free exerciſe of their judgment and abilities*, than the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by the longer term of their office, muſt be older and more experienced men, and the public treaſures, *the ſinews of the State*, cannot be called forth by their original motion. They may *reſtrain the profuſion or errors* of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, *but they cannot take the neceſſary meaſures to raiſe a national revenue.*

The people through the electors, *preſcribe* them ſuch a Preſident as ſhall be *beſt qualified to controul them.*

They can only, by conviction or impeachment, *remove and incapacitate a dangerous officer*, but the puniſhment of him as a criminal *remains within the province of the courts of law to be conducted under all the ordinary forms and precautions*, which exceedingly diminiſhes the importance of their judicial powers. They are *detached*, as much as poſſible, from *local* prejudices in favor of their reſpective States, by having *a ſeparate and independent vote*, for the ſenſible and conſciencious uſe of which, every member will find *his perſon, honor and character* ſeriouſly bound—He cannot ſhelter himſelf, *under a vote in behalf of his State* among his immediate colleagues. As there are only *two*, he cannot be voluntarily or involuntarily governed *by the majority of the deputation*—He will be obliged, by wholeſome proviſions, *to attend his public duty*, and thus in great national queſtions *muſt give a vote*, of the honeſty of which, he will find it neceſſary to convince his conſtituents.

The Senate *muſt always receive the exceptions of the Preſident* againſt any of their legiſlative acts, which, without *ſerious deliberations and ſufficient reaſons*, they will ſeldom diſregard. They will alſo feel a conſiderable check *from the conſtitutional powers of the State Legiſlatures*, whoſe rights they will not be diſpoſed to infringe, ſince they are the bodies *to which they owe their exiſtence.* and are moreover to remain *the immediate guardians of the people.*

And laſtly the Senate will feel *the mighty check of the Houſe of Repreſentatives*—a body *ſo pure in its election*, ſo intimately connected by its intereſts and feelings, *with the people at large*, ſo gaurded againſt *corruption and influence*—ſo much, from its nature *above all apprehenſions*, that it *muſt ever be able to maintain the high ground aſſigned to it by the federal conſtitution.*

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

DEFINITIONS of MAN.

MANY grave authors, from the time of Pliny to the preſent day, have amuſed themſelves with defining man. Boſwell ſays, he is a *cooking animal*, becauſe no other animal can cook. Doctor Franklin ſays, he is a *tool-making* animal, becauſe no other animal makes an inſtrument by which he can make another inſtrument!—A man at Cambridge defines him "an animal that draws an inference." Two of his pupils walking out immediately after the lecture, obſerved written upon a ſign, "Wiſeman Drawing-Maſter." They went into his houſe, and aſked him ſeveral queſtions relative to his talents, among others, "If he could draw an inference?" At this he ſeemed embarraſſed, and frankly owned that he could not draw that which he had never ſeen nor knew any thing of. They left the drawing maſter; and meeting, in Bridge-ſtreet, with a large ſtrong horſe in the ſhafts of a brewer's dray, clapped him on the back, and admired his ſtrength, to which the driver much attended; till at laſt, they aſked him "if his horſe could draw an inference?" The drayman was at firſt at a loſs; but at laſt declared he was ſure his horſe could *draw any thing in* REASON. This ſatisfied them, and they returned to their maſter; one of them accoſting him in the following ſpeech: "Maſter, we are now convinced that your definition is naught. We have found a man, and a wiſe man too, who cannot draw an inference; and we have met with a horſe who can."

...further share of the judicial power than the upper house in Britain, for they are not, as there, the highest court in civil affairs. Impeachments *alone* are the cases cognizable before them, and in what other place could matters of that nature be so properly and safely determined? The judges of the federal courts will owe their appointments to the President and Senate, therefore may not feel so perfectly, *free from favor, affection and influence*, as the upper house, who receive their power from the people, through their State representatives, and are immediately responsible to those assemblies, and finally to the nation at large—Thus we see when a daring or dangerous offender is brought to the bar of public justice, the people *who alone can impeach him by their immediate representatives*, will cause him to be tried, *not by judges appointed in the heat of the occasion*, but by two-thirds of *a select body, chosen a long time before, for various purposes by the collected wisdom of their State Legislatures.* From a pretence or affection of extraordinary purity and excellence of character *their word of honor* is the sanction, under which these high courts in other countries, have given their sentence—but with us, like the other judges of the union, like the rest of the people *of which they are never to forget they are a part* it is required, that they be on oath.

No ambitious, undeserving or unexperienced *youth* can acquire a seat in this house by means of the most enormous wealth or most powerful connections. *till thirty years have ripened his abilities and fully discovered his merits to his country*—a more rational ground of preference surely than mere property.

The Senate though more independent of the people as to *the free exercise of their judgment and abilities*, than the House of Representatives, by the longer term of their office, must be older and more experienced men, and the public treasures, *the sinews of the State*, cannot be called forth by their original motion. They may *restrain the profusion or errors* of the House of Representatives, *but they cannot take the necessary measures to raise a national revenue.*

The people through the electors, *prescribe* them such a President as shall be *best qualified to controul them.*

They can only, by conviction or impeachment, *remove and incapacitate a dangerous officer*, but the punishment of him as a criminal *remains within the province of the courts of law to be conducted under all the ordinary forms and precautions*, which exceedingly diminishes the importance of their judicial powers. They are *detached*, as much as possible, from *local* prejudices in favor of their respective States, by having *a separate and independent vote*, for the sensible and conscientious use of which, every member will find *his person, honor and character* seriously bound—He cannot shelter himself, *under a vote in behalf of his State* among his immediate colleagues. As there are only *two*, he cannot be voluntarily or involuntarily governed *by the majority of the deputation*—He will be obliged, by wholesome provisions, *to attend his public duty*, and thus in great national questions *must give a vote*, of the honesty of which, he will find it necessary to convince his constituents.

The Senate *must always receive the exceptions of the President* against any of their legislative acts, which, without *serious deliberations and sufficient reasons*, they will seldom disregard. They will also feel a considerable check *from the constitutional powers of the State Legislatures*, whose rights they will not be disposed to infringe, since they are the bodies *to which they owe their existence.* and are moreover to remain *the immediate guardians of the people.*

And lastly the Senate will feel *the mighty check of the House of Representatives*—a body *so pure in its election*, so intimately connected by its interests and feelings *with the people at large*, so gaurded against *corruption and influence*—so much, from its nature *above all apprehensions*, that it *must ever be able to maintain the high ground assigned to it by the federal constitution.*

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From the LONDON EVENING POST.

DEFINITIONS of MAN.

MANY grave authors, from the time of Pliny to the present day, have amused themselves with defining man. Boswell says, he is a *cooking animal*, because no other animal can cook. Doctor Franklin says, he is a *tool-making* animal, because no other animal makes an instrument by which he can make another instrument!—A man at Cambridge defines him "an animal that draws an inference." Two of his pupils walking out immediately after the lecture, observed written upon a sign, "Wiseman, Drawing-Master." They went into his house, and asked him several questions relative to his talents; among others, "If he could draw an inference?" At this he seemed embarrassed, and frankly owned that he could not draw that which he had never seen nor knew any thing of. They left the drawing-master; and meeting, in Bridge-street, with a large strong horse in the shafts of a brewer's dray, clapped him on the back, and admired his strength, to which the driver much attended; till at last, they asked him "if his horse could draw an inference?" The drayman was at first at a loss; but at last declared, he was sure his horse could *draw any thing in* REASON. This satisfied them, and they returned to their master; one of them accosting him in the following speech: "Master, we are now convinced that your definition is naught. We have found a man, and a wise man too, who cannot draw an inference; and we have met with a horse who can."

A Loaf made of good Bur-Flour, at 15s. per Hundred Weight, to weigh 28 Ounces, at 9d. ¾.

☞ Any Bread, under the above Weight and Quality, is ordered to be seized by the Clerk of the Market for the Use of the Poor.

PRICES CURRENT, ALEXANDRIA.

TOBACCO, 20s. per Cwt.
Hemp, 42 s. per Ditto.
Muscovado Sugar, 40s. to 50s. per Ditto.
Fine Flour, 28 s. per Barrel.
Bur Ditto, 26s. per Ditto.
Common ditto, 24 s. per Ditto,
Shad, 30 s. per Ditto.
Herrings, 15 s. per Ditto.
Wheat, 4/9 per Bushel.
Indian Corn, 3/6 per Ditto.
Oats, 2 s. per Ditto,
Salt, 2/6 per Ditto.
Brandy, 4s. per Gallon.
Jamaica Spirits, 4/6 per Ditto.
Windward Rum, 3/3 per Ditto.
Continental Rum, 2 s. per Ditto.
Molasses, 1/6 per Ditto.
Bar-Iron, £. 22 per Ton.
Hogshead Staves, £. 4 10 per Thousand.
Barrel Ditto, £. 2 5 per Ditto,
Shingles, 14 s. per Ditto.
Spermaceti Candles, by the Box, 3 s. per lb.
Tallow Ditto, 1 s. per Ditto.
Soap, by the Box, 8d. per Ditto.
Tallow, 9d. per Ditto.
Gensang, 2 s. per Ditto.
Bees-Wax, 1/6 per Ditto.
Exchange, 40.

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next will be sold at the Vendue-Store, opposite Col. Hooe's dwelling-house,

A Variety of Merchandise as usual.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.
Alexandria, October 25, 1787.

Jonathan Swift and *Company*,

Have just received from London, via Baltimore, per the ship Mary, Capt. Bodfield, a further assortment of seasonable GOODS, assorted in small bales,

STOUT blue cloths,
Ditto bay ditto,
8-4. 4-4 and 6-4 coatings,
Fashionable striped and figured ditto,
Swanskins,
Frizes,
Blue kersey naps,
White ditto,
Pennystones,
Hunters plains,
German serges,
Druggets, &c. &c.
Also furniture checks of all colours,
Crankys,
Gray sheetings,
Drogheda ditto,
Bed-bunts,
3-4 and 4-4 linens,
7-8 and 4 4 brown ditto,
British dowlas,
Cotton checks,
Linen ditto,
Check handkerchiefs,
Diapers,
Marseilles quiltings,
Royal ribs,
Denims,
Stockinets,
Satinets,
Ribdelures,
Durants,
Silk crapes,
Boots, shoes, &c. &c.

These goods and those per the Ceres and Potomack Planter, were selected by good judges from the first manufactories in England on the lowest terms.—They flatter themselves on examination they will be found to be as well laid in as any imported since the peace.

Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1787.

☞ Those persons indebted to them who have met with particular indulgence are requested to make immediate payment, which will enable them to give them considerable advantages in their future dealings.

William Mendinhall,

MILLER, from Pennsylvania,

HAVING engaged the use of ROBERT ADAM's Merchant Mills on Four-Mile-Run, where he purposes carrying on the MILLING business in all its branches, and will manufacture wheat at so much per bushel, or give good inspected flour for wheat on such terms as may be agreed on by the parties.—He makes no doubt of giving satisfaction to those who employ him, as it is a business he has had long experience in, and will give the highest price in cash for good sound and well cleaned wheat, but would greatly prefer that which has been threshed.

Four-Mile-Run, Nov. 1, 1787.

THE Subscriber will remove with his family some time in the next month from Alexandria to his plantation in Maryland; and hopes those who are indebted to him will settle their accounts by the last of the present month.—Those who have claims against him will please to make them known by that time.———He will either rent his HOUSE or sell it cheap on a credit of 4 or 5 years.

WILLIAM BAKER.

Alexandria, October 11, 1787.

P. S. I will receive from any person who purchases said house final settlement certificates or any other continental security (on interest) at a very moderate discount.

W. BAKER.

GENSANG.

A generous price in cash will be given for good GENSANG, by

Edward K. Thompson and Company,

Who have for sale at their store on Prince-street, opposite Col. Hooe's, the following articles,

SUGAR by the hogshead and barrel,
Molasses,
West-India rum,
New-England ditto,
Vinegar,
Pickled salmon,
Mackerel,
Codfish per quintal,
Sounds and tongues,
Hops by the bag or smaller quantity,
Cranberries per barrel,
Onions in bunches by the quantity,
Chocolate per box,
Candles per ditto,
Soap per ditto,
Soal leather,
Boots and shoes,
Writing and printing paper,
Hollow iron ware,
Stone lime in hogsheads,
Hay in bundles, &c.

Which, with a variety of DRY-GOODS, will be sold on the lowest terms for *Cash*, *Tobacco*, or *Flour*.

Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1787.

To be RENTED for the term of ten years commencing the 25th day of December next,

THAT valuable FARM on Four-Mile-Run, known by the name of Colonel CARLYLE's FARM, with eight Negro tithables that are now on the premises.—The improvements on that farm are now very considerable, viz. one dwelling-house, with four rooms that have fire-places, calculated for a genteel family, a kitchen, meat-house, barn, stables, cow-house, dairy, overseer's-house, weaver's and smith's shops with a good set of smith's tools, an orchard of excellent fruit trees, 250 acres of arable land cleared and under good fence, 80 acres of meadow reclaimed and now in timothy, clover and other grass, most of which may be watered at pleasure, being supplied with abundance of springs.——Adjoining said farm is a MERCHANT and GRIST MILL, which will be rented either for one year or a term of years, in which are worked one pair of bur and one pair of country mill-stones, two bolting cloths, &c. &c.——There is now for sale on the said farm fifty tons of HAY, a part of this year's crop, on reasonable terms, for ready-money only.———Sixty bushels of wheat will be sowed on the premises by the 15th instant.——For further particulars and terms apply to WILLIAM HERBERT, in Alexandria, or CHARLES LITTLE, at Danby, Fairfax County.

October 12, 1787.

To be sold at public Vendue, for ready-money, on the 8th of November next, on account of the proprietor,

ABOUT 100 tons of BUR STONE and PLASTER of PARIS, now lying on Col. Ramsay's wharf, to be set up in lots agreeable to the purchasers.

JESSE TAYLOR, Attorney for Capt. George Boden.

Alexandria, Oct. 18, 1787.

STOLEN from my counting-room, about the last of August, a SILVER WATCH, No. 568, maker's name Bawis, London.——Any person delivering it to the Subscriber shall receive HALF a GUINEA reward.

W. H. POWELL.

Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1787.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the first of next month,

THAT convenient and well situated STORE, on Prince-street, in which I now live.—It has many conveniencies, which may be seen and the terms made known by applying to the Subscriber.

B. A. HAMP.

Alexandria, Oct. 25, 1787.

☞ There is a new *Store-House* adjoining.

TO BE RENTED,

VERY cheap until the 1st of March, possession given the 1st of November, the HOUSE where the Subscriber now lives, formerly occupied by Capt. *John Hawkins*.

JOHN MURRAY.

Alexandria, Oct. 18, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all those who have any just demands against the estate of JOHN LOMAX, deceased, bring in their accounts legally proved, to have them adjusted and settled before the first day of December next, after which limited time none will be accepted or acknowledged; and all those indebted to said estate, are desired to pay off their respective balances before said time, otherwise they will be compelled by law.

RACHEL LOMAX, Administratrix.

Alexandria, Oct. 18, 1787.

POETRY.

mory of the brave, accomplished and pa-
Col. JOHN LAURENS, who, in the 27th
his age, was killed in an engagement with
ment of the British from Charleston, near
CAMBAHEE, in South-Carolina, August,

E on her plains this generous chief ex-
pir'd,
es honor'd, and whom France admir'd;
no statues to his memory raise,
one column to record his praise;
palmetto shades the adjacent deeps,
ghs, and Carolina weeps!
ho shalt stray where death this chief con-
s,
and read the patriot in these lines:
he dust the muse transcribes his name,
han marble shall declare his fame;
es more glorious his great soul engage,
ice worthy in that closing page;
quering Time to dark oblivion calls,
totters, and the column falls.
! thy tomb while kindred hands adorn,
n muses, too, inscribe thy urn—
se names on Death's black list appear,
at perish'd, claim'd more grief sincere;
olumbia, that thy bosom bore,
commanded, or deserv'd them more!—
tomb shall heave the unwearied sigh,
lift the mantle to her eye:
he world his patriot name shall spread,
nvied, and by monarchs read:
us, brave—to each true heart ally'd,
's terror, and his country's pride;
tears of war-worn soldiers ran,
of freedom, and the friend of man.
at is death, compar'd with such a tomb,
or fades not, and fair virtues bloom;
death, when fame like *this* endears,
an's favorite, and his country's tears."

ERLY by advertisement I request-
hose that were indebted to me to come
eir accounts, but little regard was paid
-I once more, and for the last time in
ll upon every one that is indebted to me
nd, bill, promissary note, open account,
to come and pay the same.—Likewise,
at I owe, or may think I do owe them,
their accounts that they may be adjusted
myself in my life-time—for I am deter-
ve my accounts settled (if possible) and
, as I intend once more to cross the
y this method I mean to prevent ac-
trumped up against my estate after I am
robably would never have appeared had
e spot, or alive.—For in the course of
years that I have been in business too
nts of this description have I seen.—There
bout a thousand pounds first cost of
O O D S, that may be had on good
, TWO LOTS, one of them improved
have lately been fenced in.—Also some
that I will either sell or hire.

JOHN MUIR.

a, Feb. 1, 1787.

ereby forewarn all persons from dealing
my servants in any manner whatever,
by my particular orders; as I shall deal
the law directs.

ed for ever, at public auction, on
Tuesday in November next,
he second day of the Court,
T FIFTEEN LOTS, situate in
wn of Dumfries, on the main street op-
Daniel's tavern, being part of the square
d by Henderson, Ferguson and Gibson.
covenants of improvement and also of
re-entry, for securing the rents, will be
he lease.——The lots may be shewn by
ILSON SCOTT, and are laid off in a
anner.

CHARLES LEE.

17, 1787.

be Rented,

RGE commodious STORE-
SE in the town of Dumfries, as well
y in the town for business, being nearly
of the main street, and between two in-
has a store-room 18 by 20, a counting-
16, a lodging-room 10 by 16, and a
above, and a very dry cellar below,
e size of the house, which is 26 by 36
on may be had immediately.
rented, at Fauquier Court-House, a
nvenient STORE-HOUSE, with out-
as a kitchen, stable and granary, with
ROUND under good enclosure.—This
to any country place in the State for
ods.—Possession may be had at Christ-
r or a term of years.—For further in-
ecting both the houses apply to

THOMAS LEE.

Sept. 17, 1787.

William Lowry and Company,

Are now opening the following assortment of MERCHANDISE, suitable to the approaching season, received from London per the Betsy, Capt. Reeves, viz.

BRITISH and German osnaburgs by the piece or bale,
¾, ⅞ and 4-4 Irish linens at all prices by the piece or package,
4-4 and 9-8 British and Irish sheetings brown and white by the piece or bale,
British, Irish and German dowlas,
Brown Irish linens, &c.

WOOLLENS.

6-4 and 7-4 broadcloths,
Ditto coatings and bearskins,
Kendal cottons,
Frizes and kerseys,
Halfthicks and flannels,
Duffils and linseys,
Rose blankets,
Embossed serges,
Shalloons and camblets,
Crapes and durants,
Wildbores and baizes,
Queens' stuff,
Coverlets and rugs,
Velverets and corduroys,
Jeans, fustians and denims,
An elegant and large assortment of printed cottons and calicoes,
Silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs,
Scarlet cardinals,
Drab, crimson and green ditto,
Hosiery,
Millinery,
Haberdashery,
Ironmongery,
Hardware,
Pewter,
Japanned ware,
Sad-irons,
Frying-pans, &c. &c.
Modes and pelongs,
Persians and sarsenets,
Ribbons,
Bandanoes,
Lawns,
Cambricks, &c. &c.
A quantity of excellent porter in casks.

These goods and many others too tedious to mention, said WILLIAM LOWRY and COMPANY mean to sell on very low terms to their numerous customers, and to give large discount for present pay.——They intreat all those who stand indebted to them to make speedy payment.

Alexandria, October 4, 1787.

☞ Good bills on Europe, tobacco, flour, black snake-root and gensang taken in payment.

James Kennedy,

Has opened and now ready for sale at his shop on King-street, next door to Messrs. Reynolds and Barclay's store, an assortment of fresh imported MEDICINES, warranted to be of the first quality, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce; the following are a part of his assortment, viz.

BEST Peruvian bark,
Best red ditto,
Camphor,
Glauber's salts,
Saltpetre,
Camomile flowers,
Orange peel,
Gentian root,
Cream of tartar,
Tartar emetic,
Sena leaves,
Patent medicines,
Anderson's pills,
Hooper's ditto,
Lockyer's ditto,
British oil,
Godfrey's cordial,
Bateman's drops,
Turlington's balsam,
Genuine Stoughton's bitters,
Surgeons instruments,
Linseed oil, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention in an advertisement,

Alexandria, October 11, 1787.

To be rented to the highest bidder, on the 20th of November, for 16 years,

TWENTY FIVE acre LOTS, adjoining the town of Alexandria, some of which lie on the river Potomack.—The land is remarkably level and well adapted to gardening or grass.—Also a LOT containing eight acres of excellent meadow, now in timothy and enclosed with a good post and rail fence.——For further particulars and terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. Philip Marsteller, Vendue-Master.

BALDWIN DADE.

Alexandria, Oct. 18, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber living in Loudon County, on the 3d instant, a Negro fellow called CATO, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has a scar on his right eye by the kick of a horse, is a good waggoner, and may pass for a freeman: He had on when he went away a mixed fearnought jacket, a pair of old spotted Negro cotton breeches, and an old wool hat with a large brim.—Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow so that I get him again shall receive the above reward.

FRANCIS KEEN.

Loudon County, October 5, 1787.

COMMITTED to the gaol in this town, a Negro man, who calls himself TOM, and says he belongs to Mr. WILLIAM BOWIE of Upper-Marlborough in Maryland, who is called on to pay expences and take him away.

WILLIAM ALLISON, Gaoler.

Alexandria, Oct. 11, 1787.

William Harrison and Company,

Have for sale at their store on Col. Hooe's wharf,

BARBADOES sugar in hogsheads and barrels, West-India and Continental rum, fal mackerel, herrings, Irish beef, regulated fifty-fi weights, bar-iron and hollow ware by the ton, among the latter are very neat Dutch ovens, feathers, por ter and English ale in bottles, a few cases of excel lent claret, genuine Port and Fayal wine, wine d graave and claret in casks, race ginger, black pepper neat mahogany chairs, bran and shorts by the bushel ship stuff and middlings by the barrel, with a variety of DRY-GOODS, by wholesale and retail, part o which will be sold at a very moderate advance fo ready pay.

LOTS in town to sell or rent; also, a few hal acre lots about half a mile from town, for sale.

Alexandria, Sept. 6, 1787.

☞ They give ready-money for good GENSANG

Hepburn & Dundas,

Have just imported in the Brig Peggy, from Glasgow,

A VERY neat and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, suitable to the approaching season.—They also expect a further assortment by the Cesar, hourly looked for here, from London,—all which they will sell on very reasonable terms for Cash or Country produce.

Alexandria, September 20, 1787.

☞ They have also for sale a quantity of excellent Lisbon wine in quarter-casks, Currants, Porter, Gloucester cheese, &c.

Lots to be Let.

On Monday the 5th of November next, will be let to the highest bidder, on very favorable terms, on ground-rent,

THE LOTS I formerly advertised in this Paper.—As I intend to go to Europe this winter or next spring, and am determined to let the whole or the greater part of these lots, those who wish to speculate will here find an ample field.

VAL. PEERS.

October 4, 1787.

THE Northern Stages will in future arrive and take their departure from Mr. Leigh's Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Alexandria.——Passengers will please to take their seats and enter their baggage at the office at Mr. Leigh's the evening previous to their starting in order to render the hour of departure certain, which will take place precisely at 4 o'clock in the morning.

G. P. VANHORNE.

October 10, 1787.

Just imported by the Subscriber in the ship Wade, Captain Grayson,

A MACHINE called a MANGLE, by which silk, linen and cotton stockings, and other articles are smoothed and glossed, in the most expeditious and approved manner, and on easy terms.—This machine will be let by the day, month or year.——The Subscriber, at her house on King street, takes in WASHING on moderate terms.

MARGARET GRETTER.

Alexandria, October 4, 1787.

CAME to the Subscriber's plantation, about the 10th of August last, a SORREL HORSE, about 14 hands high, 5 years old, three white feet, a white face, and no perceivable brand.——The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS MILLAN.

Loudon County, Oct. 6, 1787.

N. B. The said horse was brought into the neighbourhood by a certain William Twinum, who it is supposed stole him.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to Mr. DAVID DAVIS payable last July, for £. 100 Virginia Currency, being the balance I was to give him for the purchase of a lease of a lot of land, which he has not complied with—All persons are therefore cautioned against taking an assignment of the said Bond, as I am determined not to pay it without he complies with his obligation to me.

JOEL WHITE.

Long-Glade, Loudon County, Sept. 27, 1787.

☞ A great variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-street*——by whom *Advertisements*, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.

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(VOL. IV.) TH

Jonathan Swift and Company,

Have just imported from London, per the brig Ceres, Capt. Traverse, via Baltimore, and the ship Potomack Planter, Capt. Johns, an assortment of

EUROPEAN GOODS,

suitable to the season; among them are the following, viz.

DUFFILS of all colours and prices,
Double milled drabs,
Wide and narrow coatings,
Low priced broadcloths,
Cardinals of all prices,
A large assortment of brown Irish linens,
White ditto ditto from 7d. to 3/6 cost,
British shirtings,
Ditto dowlas,
Yorkshire sheetings,
Checks,
Thicksets,
Corduroys,
Velverets,
Plushes,
King's cord,
Queen's ditto,
Ditto twilled,
Rodney's ditto ditto,
Drabbets,
Beaver satinets,
Jeans,
Fustians,
White cotton linings,
Coloured ditto ditto,
Calamancoes,
Tammies,
Drawboys,
Chintzes,
Ell-wide fancy calicoes,
Printed cottons,
Ditto linens,
Glazed ditto,
Elegant copperplate furnitures,
Very common ditto,
Muslins,
Red sprigged India ditto,
Muslinets,
Gloves of all kinds,
Ladies' dress hats trimmed,
Royal lustres,
Denmark ditto,
Silk cords,
Glossinets,
Silk crapes,
Missionets,
Shawls of all kinds,
Pullicat handkerchiefs,
Worsted vest patterns,
Ditto hose,
Silver watches,
Fowling pieces,
Holster pistols,
Gentlemens' elastic boots,
Smith's London made shoes in trunks from 21s. to 84s. cost per dozen, viz.
Gentlemens' dress dog-skin shoes,
Neat ditto ditto,
Mens' and womens' common ditto,
Ditto ditto pumps,
Youths' and boys' ditto,
Ladies' Spanish leather ditto,
Best calamanco ditto,
Common ditto ditto,
Misses' ditto ditto,
Ditto Morocco ditto,
Ditto leather ditto,
Childrens' Morocco ditto,
Ditto leather ditto,
Patent blacking cakes, &c. &c. &c.

Which they will dispose of by wholesale or retail on the most reasonable terms, for cash, bank notes, bills on any part of Europe, tobacco, hemp, flour, wheat, corn or flaxseed.

They have a few crates of queen's-ware, among which are complete blue and green edged table services.——Also 4d. 6d. 10d. and 20d. nails, New-England made shoes, West-India rum, port wine, spirits of turpentine, Leiper's snuff, allspice, &c.

Alexandria, Oct. 25, 1787.

Joshua Delacour,

BOOK-BINDER,

INFORMS the public that he has removed to Water-street, next to the Vendue-Store, nearly opposite Col. Hooe's; where he carries on his business in all its branches. Ladies may be supplied with band-boxes, trunks, &c. &c.—Also, ladies' paste board stays and stomachers.—He likewise paper rooms in the neatest manner, and doubts not of giving satisfaction to such as please to employ him.

Alexandria, Sept. 19, 1787.

☞ Old books rebound, and blank books made on the shortest notice.—He also has paper hangings for sale.

TO BE RENTED,

VERY cheap until the 1st of March possession given the 1st of November, the HOUSE where the Subscriber now lives, formerly occupied by Capt. *John Hawkins*.

JOHN MURRAY.

Alexandria, Oct. 18, 1787.